

## 26613 to 26618---Continued.

Cuttings of the following:

**26613.** *POPULUS BALSAMIFERA SUAVEOLENS* (Fisch.) Wesm. **Poplar.**

“(No. 364, December 17, 1909.) A pyramidal form of poplar of rather slow growth and of neat habits. Introduced originally from Turkestan; proves to be hardy in St. Petersburg. Recommended very much for small gardens in uncongenial climates.”

**26614.**  $\times$ *POPULUS BEROLINENSIS* Koch. **Poplar.**

“(No. 365, December 17, 1909.) Variety *Rossica*. This poplar is a form of the ordinary so-called Berlin poplar, but is proving to be much hardier than the type. It is, therefore, widely planted in and around St. Petersburg as a shade tree, mostly seen stiffly clipped, but when left alone grows into a rather tall tree of open, airy habits. Recommended for cold and uncongenial climates.” (*Meyer.*)

**26615.** *SALIX VIMINALIS SPLENDENS SONGARICA* Anderss. **Willow.**

“(No. 366, December 17, 1909.) A very hardy willow, of tall, bushy growth. Introduced from the Altai Mountains, central Asia. Is proving to be of much stronger and healthier growth in St. Petersburg than the European forms of *Salix viminalis*. Recommended for cold and uncongenial climates.” (*Meyer.*)

**26616.** *SALIX VIMINALIS PALLIDA* (Hort.). **Willow.**

“(No. 367, December 17, 1909.) A very strong-growing willow, introduced from Siberia, proving to be very much hardier and of more healthy growth in St. Petersburg than the ordinary forms of *S. viminalis*, therefore recommended for cold and uncongenial climates.” (*Meyer.*)

**26617.** *RIBES PETRAEUM* Wulf. **Currant.**

“(No. 368, December 17, 1909.) A large-fruited, very hardy species of red currant from the Altai Mountains, Turkestan, proving to be of much thriftier growth in St. Petersburg than the common red currants. May be valuable in breeding and in improving the red currant and extending its culture further northward in the United States.” (*Meyer.*)

**26618.** *ROSA GALLICA*  $\times$  —?

“(No. 369, December 17, 1909.) A semidouble form, having rose-red flowers, and being extremely floriferous. Perfectly hardy in the severe climate of St. Petersburg, and proves there to be one of the most satisfactory garden roses. Recommended as an ornamental garden shrub of small dimensions in the upper Mississippi Valley States.” (*Meyer.*)

**26619 and 26620.** *HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA* L. **Roselle.**

From Miami, Fla. Grown at the Subtropical Garden. Received January 29, 1910.

Seeds of the following:

**26619.** “The seed from which this number was grown was presented to the Department by Mr. E. N. Reasoner in 1909, he having obtained same from the West Indies.

“This variety is distinguished by its green leaves and stems, and less robust growth than the ordinary roselle. The calyxes are small and whitish in color. Mr. A. S. Archer, Antigua, British West Indies, says that in the West Indies the calyxes of this variety are not used for jelly and jam on account of the lack of color. It is, however, used in making a wine which is prepared as follows: The fruit is picked when fully ripe and the seed pods removed, after which the calyxes are washed in cold water and put into a